

Figure 1

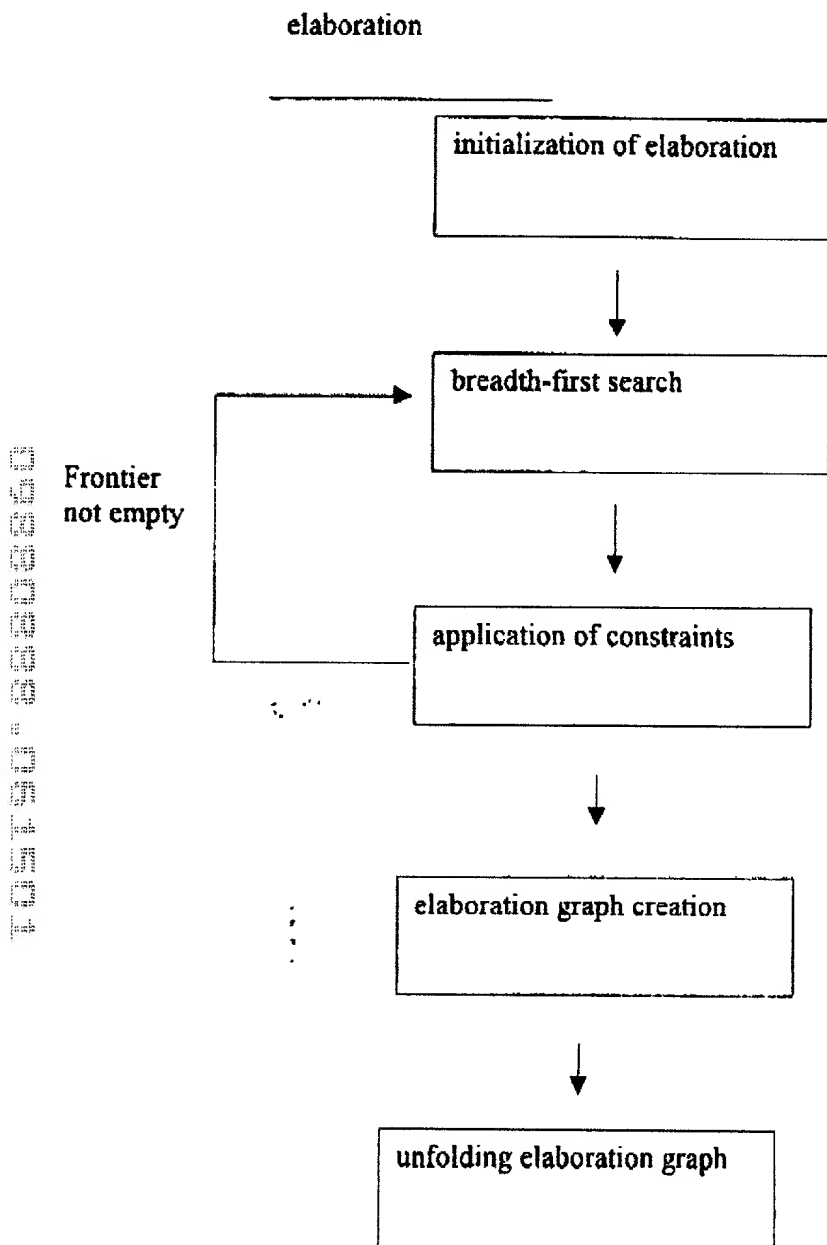


Figure 1 (con't)

control flow analysis

computing the triggering
structure for each process



determining guards for each
action of each process



creating sequential control flow
graph



unrolling loops



segmenting each process



Figure 1 (con't2)

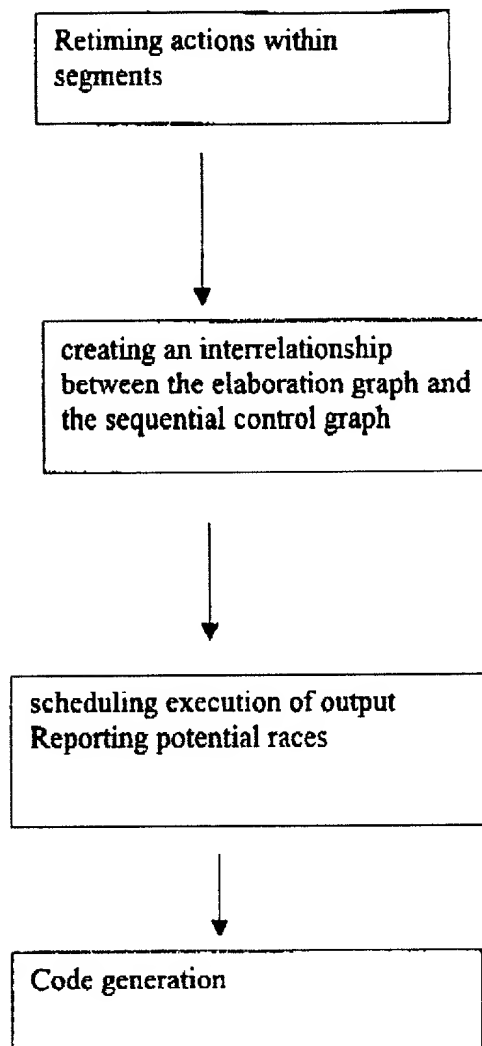


Figure 2: Elaboration Algorithm

```
L ← reflto( top unit )
C =  $\Phi$ 
while L  $\neq$   $\Phi$ 
  for each reference r in L begin
    NL ←  $\Phi$ 
    t ← typeof( r )
    r.target ← makenode( t )
    C ← C + {constraints of t}
    for each field f in t begin
      NL ← NL + reflto( f )
      C ← apply( C )
    end
  end
  L ← L + NL
end
```

Figure 3

```
<'  
  
struct cl {                                // arbiter client  
    id          :int;                      // my id  
    data        :int;                      // data - INPUT  
    !drdy       :bool;                     // data ready - INPUT  
    !xreq       :bool;                     // transfer request - interface to arb  
    !xgrt       :bool;                     // transfer grant - arb sets this  
    arb         :arb;  
    keep arb == sys.arb;  
};  
  
struct arb {  
    cls         :list of cl;  
    data        :int;                      // data destination  
};  
  
extend sys {  
    cl_list     :list of cl;  
    keep cl_list.size() == 4;  
    keep for each in cl_list {  
        .id == index;  
    };  
    arb         :arb;  
    keep arb.cls == cl_list;  
};  
  
'>
```

Figure 4

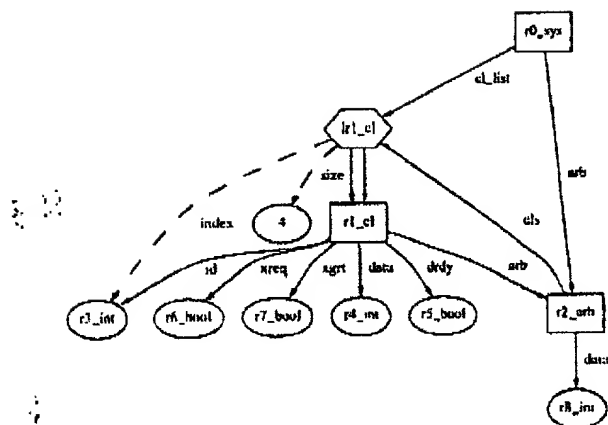
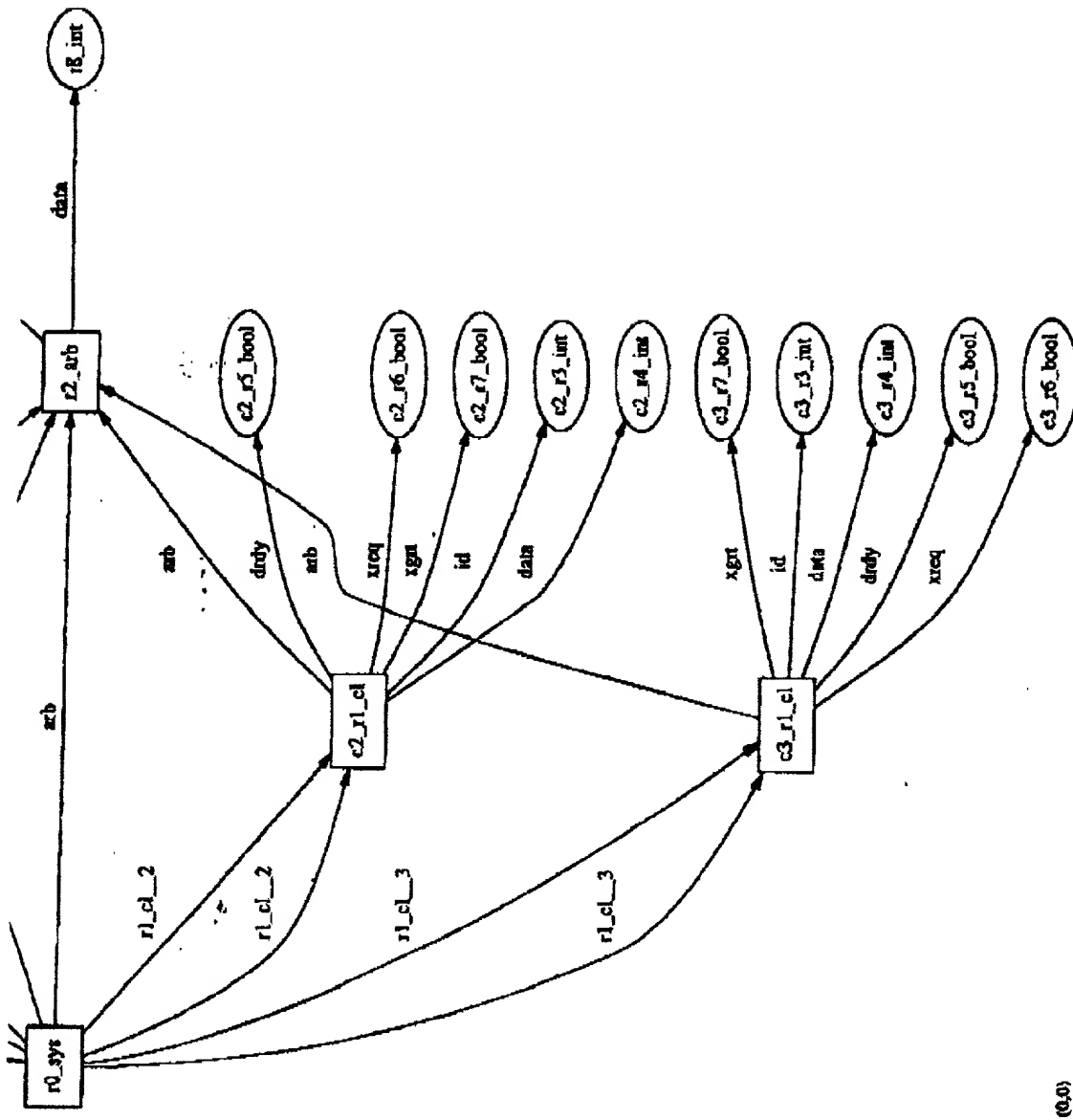


Figure 5B



(0,0)


```

1  <'
2  struct cl {                                // arbiter client
3      id          :int;                      // my id
4      data        :int;                      // data - INPUT
5      !drdy       :bool;                    // data ready - INPUT
6      !xreq       :bool;                    // transfer request
7      !xgrt       :bool;                    // transfer grant
8      arb         :arb;
9      keep arb == sys.arb;
10
11     trans() @sys.clk is {
12         while TRUE {
13             wait true(drdy);
14             xreq = TRUE;
15             wait true(xgrt);
16             arb.data = data;
17             wait cycle;
18             xreq = FALSE;
19             wait true(not xgrt);
20             drdy = FALSE;
21         };
22     };
23 };
24
25 struct arb {
26     cls          :list of cl;
27     data         :int;                      // data destination
28     switch() @sys.clk is {
29         while TRUE {
30             for each in cls {
31                 if .xreq then {
32                     .xgrt = TRUE;
33                     wait true(not .xreq);
34                     .xgrt = FALSE;
35                 };
36             };
37             wait cycle;
38         };
39     };
40 };
41
42 extend sys {
43     cl_list      :list of cl;
44     keep cl_list.size() == 4;
45     keep for each in cl_list {
46         .id == index;
47     };
48     arb          :arb;
49     keep arb.cls == cl_list;
50     event clk;
51 };
52 '>

```

Figure 6

Figure 7

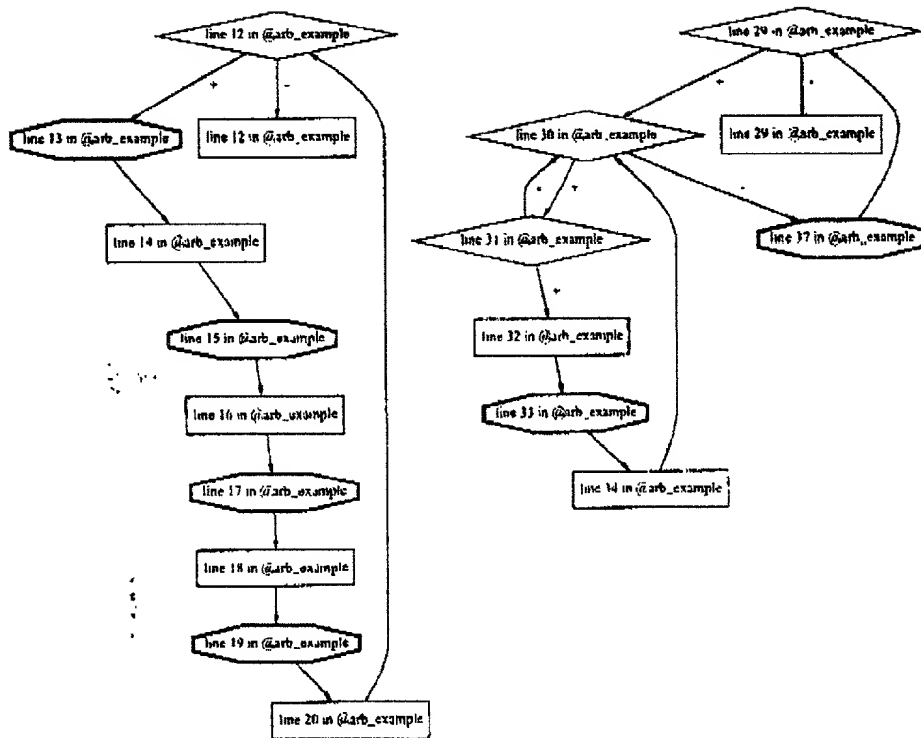


Figure 8 Part I

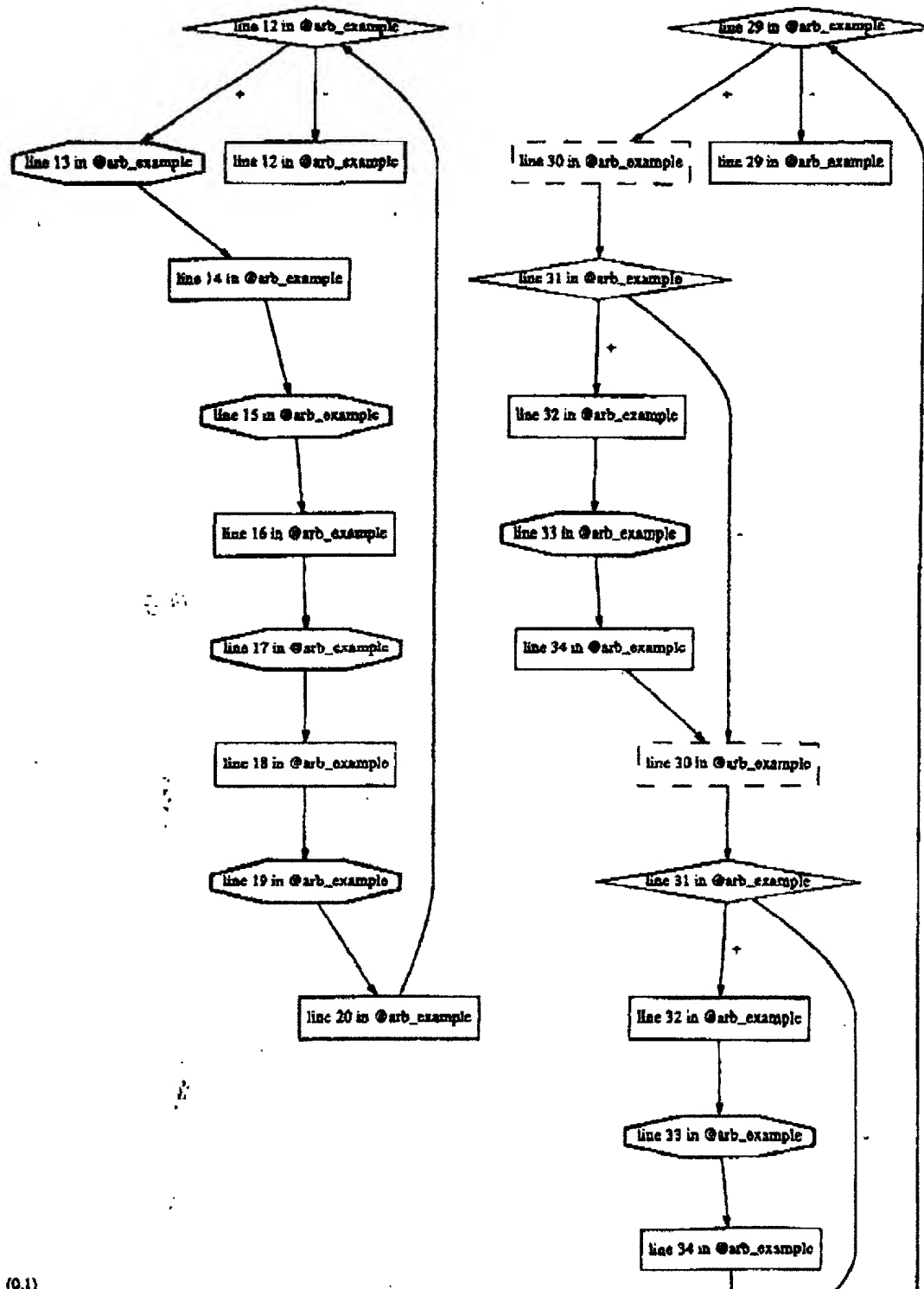


Figure 8 Part II

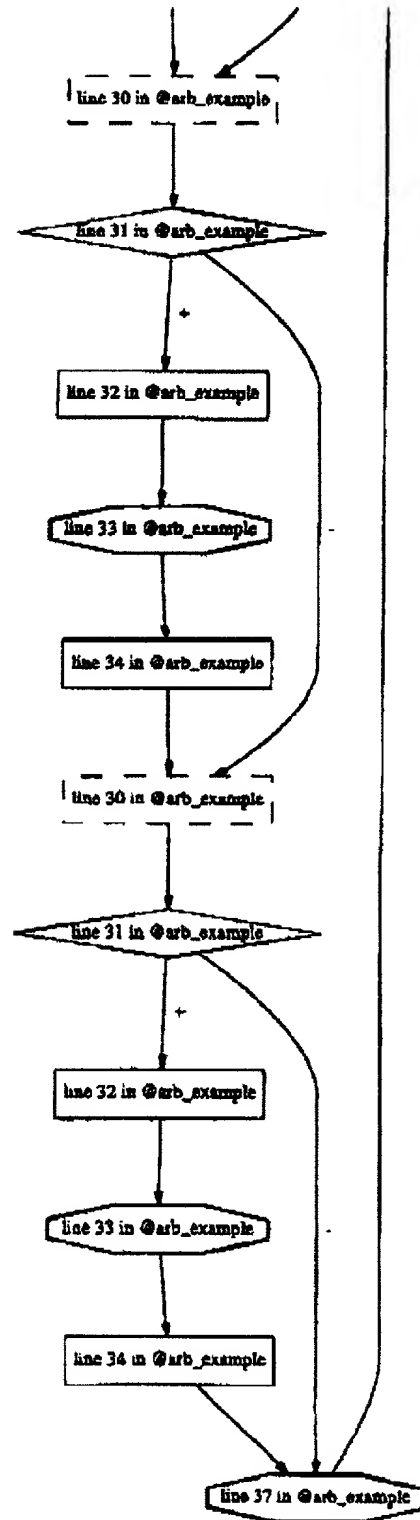
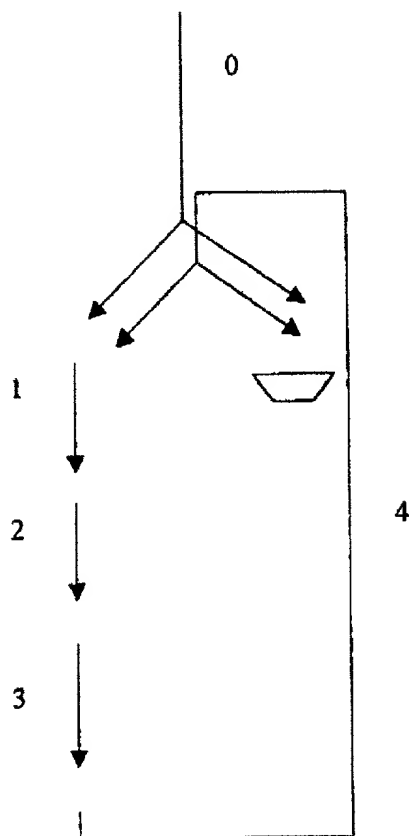


Figure 9: Segmentation of a control flow graph



```
for each node n in EG such that n has processes begin
  for each process p in n begin
    for each segment s in p begin
      for each action a in s begin
        for each read expression e in a begin
          t ← evaluate(e, context)
          tag t with { n, s, 'read' }
        end
        for each write expression e in a begin
          t ← evaluate(e, context)
          tag t with { n, s, 'write' }
        end
      end
    end
  end
end
end
```

Figure 10

```
1  Peterson's mutex algorithm - simple two agent example
2
3  <
4
5  struct agent {
6      req      :bool;
7      id       :int;
8      oa       :agent;
9      p() @sys.clk is {
10         req = TRUE;
11         sys.k = id;
12         while (sys.k == id) && oa.req {
13             wait cycle;
14         };
15         wait cycle;
16         sys.w = id;    // Critical segment
17         req = FALSE;
18     };
19 };
20
21 extend sys {
22     k :int;    // Requestors id.
23     w :int;    // The protected data field
24     a0 :agent;
25     a1 :agent;
26     keep a0.id == 0;
27     keep a0.oa == a1;
28     keep a1.id == 1;
29     keep a1.oa == a0;
30     event clk;
31 };
32
33 >
```

Figure 11

Figure 12

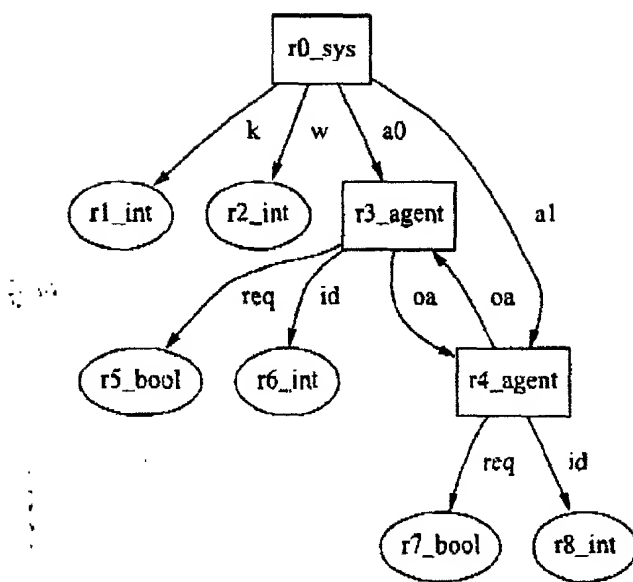


Figure 13

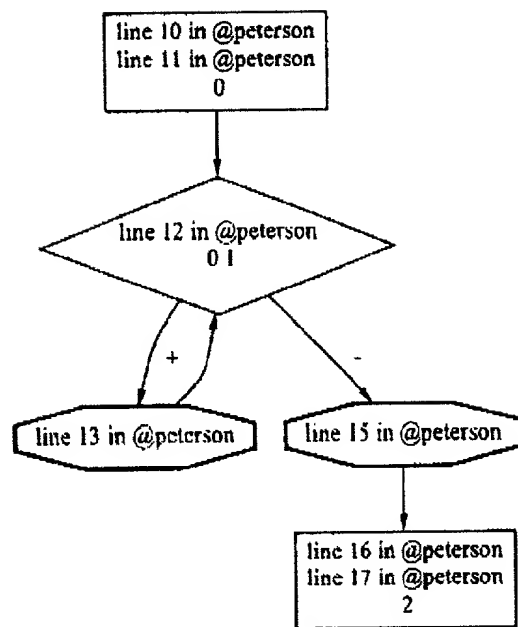
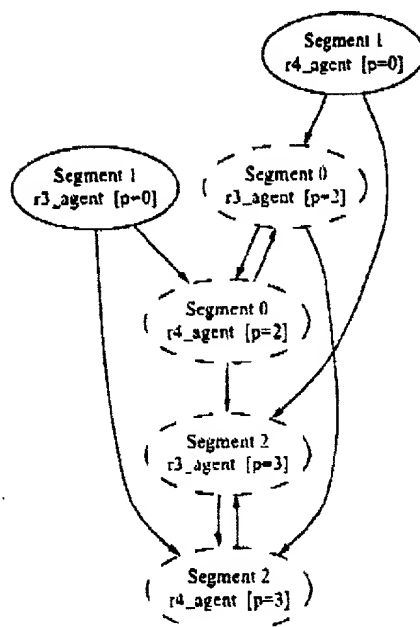


Figure 14



```
1
2   This is an iterator access to hierarchical arrays
3
4   <
5   struct ball {
6       dat      :uint (bits:3);
7       mat      :list of bool;
8       keep mat.size() == 2;
9   };
10
11  struct box {
12      flag      :bool;
13      bl        :list of ball;
14      keep bl.size() == 5;
15  };
16
17  struct iter_type {
18      ar        :list of box;
19      foo() @sys.clk is {
20          wait cycle;
21          for each in ar {
22              .flag = TRUE;
23              for each in .bl {
24                  .dat = 2;
25                  .mat[1] = FALSE;
26              };
27          };
28          ar[2].bl[3].mat[0] = TRUE;
29          ar[2].bl[sys.ind].mat[0] = TRUE;
30      };
31  };
32
33  extend sys {
34      event clk;
35      arr        :list of box;
36      keep arr.size() == 4;
37      ind        :int;
38
39      iter        :iter_type;
40      keep iter.ar == arr;
41  };
42
43  >
```

Figure 15

Figure 16

